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College by all management personnel and enrollment or completion of the California POST Supervisory Leadership Institute by first line supervisors.

Chief Giuliani was appointed City Manager/Chief of Police for the City of Benicia in December, 1994, and served in that capacity for six years, serving the longest career in the State of California in the dual role of City Manager/Chief of Police.

Otto is a member of the Benicia Rotary Club and currently serves as President, is an ex-officio member of the Benicia Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Benicia Police Athletic League (PAL).

Chief Giuliani and his wife Jan have been married for twenty-five years and have a set of twins, Mario and Melissa, age 22. Otto is retiring from law enforcement after twenty-eight years of service, but he will continue to serve as the City Manager of Benicia.

It is clear from his record of achievement that Chief Giuliani has never taken his positions of authority for granted and has excelled at his every endeavor. Many communities in our area have been enriched by his efforts. I wish Chief Giuliani a very happy, healthy and much deserved "retirement," and I thank him for his many contributions to law enforcement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 2000

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, on Rollcall vote No. 487, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 2000

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on September 25th, I was unavoidably detained in my home district, and therefore, I was unable to be present on the House floor during votes. Had I been here I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote 487.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. VITO FOSSELLA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 2000

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am not recorded on rollcall Nos. 487 and 488. I was unavoidably detained and therefore, could not vote for this legislation. Had I been present, I would have voted, "aye" on rollcall 487 and voted, "aye" on rollcall 488.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE SURVIVORS OF STALAG III-C

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 2000

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the survivors of Stalag III-C in Germany during World War II. These brave men endured hardship that few of us can imagine today. These men were starved nearly to death and subjected to bitterly cold winters in unheated huts. Many men languished there for years before being liberated by a Russian tank convoy. However, their ordeal was not over yet.

Stalag III-C was located near the Polish border in the eastern part of Germany. It was January of 1945 when the men were set free. With a war still raging around them, the men set forth to make it to Allied lines. The men traveled on foot through the snow and frigid winds with little food and clothing not suitable for the trek. It took a month and a half for a majority of the men to reach Odessa, Russia. These hardy men walked a distance of approximately 700 miles. Though their struggle had been long, they had reached freedom.

On the weekend of October 13, a group of survivors from Stalag III-C will gather in Hershey, PA, for a time of remembrance. Jackie Kruper of Lebanon, PA, has organized this event inspired by the journal of her father, Sergeant John E. Kruper, who was interned at the prison camp. Mr. Kruper passed away in 1992.

Let us remember these valiant soldiers in our prayers. Their service to the United States and to democracy around the world shall never be forgotten. I pray that the stories of bravery and survival of these men transcend this one weekend. It is my wish that these stories get passed down through generations, for their sacrifice has truly made this country the land of the free and the brave.

The names of the gentlemen attending the reunion are Kenneth Bargmann, William A. Bonsall, Robert Bell Bradley, William E. Clark, Arley Goodengauf, Maurice J. Markworth, Acie D. Milner, Frank Rosenthal, Kenneth Schaefer, Christopher Schweitzer, Bernard Sterno, Raymond Ulrich, and Mae Hande, who will be attending in place of her departed husband Norman Hande. I know that the United States House of Representatives joins me in saluting these fine men who served their country with honor.

CHANDLER PUMPING PLANT WATER EXCHANGE FEASIBILITY STUDY

SPEECH OF

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 2000

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the benefit of the Members a copy of the cost estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office for H.R. 3986, a bill to

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provide for a study of the engineering feasibility of a water exchange in lieu of electrification of the Chandler Pumping Plant at Prosser Diversion Dam, Washington.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 20, 2000.

Hon. DON YOUNG,
Chairman, Committee on Resources, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 3986, a bill to provide for a study of the engineering feasibility of a water exchange in lieu of electrification of the Chandler Pumping Plant at Prosser Diversion Dam, Washington.

If you wish further details of this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Rachel Applebaum, who can be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON

(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE, COST
ESTIMATE, SEPTEMBER 20, 2000

(H.R. 3986: A bill to provide for a study of the engineering feasibility of a water exchange in lieu of electrification of the Chandler Pumping Plant at Prosser Diversion Dam, Washington, as reported by the House Committee on Resources on September 19, 2000)

SUMMARY

The Kennewick and Columbia Irrigation Districts in Washington use water diverted from the Yakima River. H.R. 3986 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study, prepare an environmental assessment, and acquire right-of-way areas necessary to divert water from the Columbia River rather than the Yakima River to meet the needs of these irrigation districts.

Based on information from the Bureau of Reclamation, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 3986 would cost \$6 million over the 2001-2003 period, assuming the appropriation of the necessary funds. Enacting H.R. 3986 would not affect direct spending or receipts; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply. H.R. 3986 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 3986 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget funding 300 (natural resources and environment).

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION					
Estimated Authorization Level	6	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	1	2	3	0	0

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

Based on information from the Bureau of Reclamation, CBO estimates that the feasibility study and the environmental assessment authorized by the bill would cost \$4 million, and that the acquisition of right-of-way areas for this water diversion project would cost \$2 million.

Current law authorizes the appropriation of \$4 million for an electrification project at the Chandler pumping plant. Although H.R.

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3986 authorizes the exchange of water as an alternative to this electrification project, appropriated funds for the electrification project have already been spent by the bureau to study this project and on other activities. Consequently, H.R. 3986 appears to provide new authority to study the exchange of water from the Yakima to the Columbia River and for the acquisition of right-of-way areas.

Pay-as-you-go considerations: None.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR
IMPACT

H.R. 3986 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on state, local or tribal governments.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Rachel Applebaum (226-2860); Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Marjorie Miller (225-3220); Impact on the Private Sector: Lauren Marks (226-2940).

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 2000

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I delivered the keynote address at the Geothermal Resources Council's 2000 Annual Meeting. As a long-time advocate of alternative and renewable energy sources, I was honored to be recognized for my work in this field and privileged to share my thoughts with the more than 450 attendees from across the globe representing geothermal professionals and businesses.

As a result, I missed rollcall vote No. 487. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

COMMENDING THE PROFESSIONAL
LAWN CARE ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICA

HON. JOHN LINDER

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 2000

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, last July, the Professional Lawn Care Association of Amer-

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ica held its annual legislative conference in Washington to address the issues important to its industry.

While they were here, members of the PLCAA took the time to donate their services to two of the most historic sites in this area—Arlington National Cemetery and Congressional Cemetery. In both of these cemeteries, members of the PLCAA enhanced the turf, cut grass, and trimmed trees.

PLCAA members have donated their services to Arlington in past years, but this is the first time they have been to Congressional Cemetery. Congressional Cemetery is of particular interest to me because some illustrious Georgians are buried there: James Jackson, Revolutionary War General, Governor of Georgia, and U.S. Senator; John Forsyth, U.S. Senator and Secretary of State; and William Shorey Coodey, Senator in the Cherokee Nation.

In 1997 Congressional Cemetery was named by the National Trust for Historic Preservation one of the Eleven Most Endangered Historic Sites in America. It relies on contributions and volunteers to keep up its 32 acre grounds. I commend the PLCAA for its civic responsibility and generosity in donating its valuable services to these two important sites.